BUSINESS NOTICES.

DRAMATIC READINGS .- "He jests at scars who never felt a wound," but the only feeling excited by Knor's new and b.illiant style of Hata is that of admira-tion. Call at No 125 Fulton-st, and learn the truth of this.

AS EVIDENCE OF POPULAR APPRECIATION .-The assertion of KNOX and JAMES, in Capt. Degrant's Hotal, corner of Broadway and Springest, has been crowded with the best class of customers, ever since the introduction of their elegant and fascinating give of hat for the present season. Their success has been most marked and their productions evince taste, sprift and genius. Call and patronize the "Presecott Hat Store."

EXTENSIVE SALE OF DESIRABLE REAL ES-EXTENSIVE SALE OF DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE.—Our readers will please notice that ANTHONY J BLEECER will sell at public audition. This DAY, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, about 100 ints of groune, consisting of corner Lots on Broadway, on Arecuse A and B, and on 2d, 2d, 5th, 8th, 10th and 11th ava., and on 3th, 33th, 55th and 118-stat; also, a manion on Aremuse A, between 54th and 5th-stat; also, a manion on Aremuse A, between 54th and 5th-stat; also, a manion on Aremuse A, between 54th and 5th-stat; also, 200 feet of water front and privileges on the Esst River, between 5th and 55th sta; and a water right on Harism River; also, one Lot on Lafavette place, near 4th-st; a large plot of ground, with the buildings thereon, on the corner of 58th-st and 2d-av, a large gore Lot on 2d-av, near 8th-st; 4 Lots on 3d-av, corner of 118th-st; 3 Lots on 118th-st., in rear of the same; 1 House and 5 Lots on 12th st., near 3d-av. Maps describing the above property can be had of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broadest.

ONE HUNDRED FARMS AND 2,800 BUILDING LOTS TO BE DISTRIBLED AMONG 200 SUBSCREERS ON THE SIST OF MARCH, 1855.—They are the last of the Lake Land Village Lots A chare is only \$15, which secures 4 Building Lots or a Farm. It is a great copyrtanity, and every person destitute of a Homestead-houd get a share. Apply this day at the office of Chas. Wood, No. 288 Broadway, where maps and pamphiets may be had gratis.

The "Composite IRON RAILING" made by the "Composite Iron Railing limite by the Atlantic Railing Works. Combines great beauty, strength and chespness. It is a Wrought Iron Framework, connected by Ornamented Cast Iron Ties, meited on and around the structure itself. It may be made light and graceful like the tast Iron Wirst Railing, for steps, streets, offices, cemeteries, &c. Also Verandahs, Balcomies, &c., for sale by George Fortes.

No. 368 Broadway, corner of Walkersh.

No. 338 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.
who is the only one authorized to sell this description
Railing.

New opring Goods daily receiving from amounts and importers. Rich fashionable Silks, plain and Emiroidered Graye Shawla, and Printed Shawla, Barege De Laines, Bareges, Frinted Muslins, &c. Ledies are revited to call and look through our elegant stock of new Spring Goods, before making their purchases. As each department will be complete with Fashionable Goods of the eason, ladies will save themselves the perilexity of shopping from store to store to get suited and goods will be sold at such prices as will defe competition. G. M. Bodine, No. 328 Grand et., corner of Orchard. New Spring Goods daily receiving from

NOTICE.—No advance in prices at Hiram Anderson's Carpet Establishment, No. 93 Bowery. Eight spacious sales rooms, stocked with magnificent new spring styles of Royal Velvet English Tapestry, Brussels, Imperial Three-ply, fine and common Ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Matting, Floor Oileloth, Stair Carpets, Window Shades, &c. Call and see.

CARPETINGS .- PETERSON & HUMPHREYS, No. 379 Broadway, have just opened and are daily receiving an unusual supply of rich and elegant Carpets, direct from France and England, consisting of Moquet, Aubusson and Axminster, from the most celebrated French manufacturies. Also, rich Medellian Velvet and Mossic Carpets, from Mossic J. Crossley & Sone, England; together with a general assortment of other qualities of Carpetings, for sale on reasonable terms. To SHIRT AND COLLAR MANUFACTURERS .- A

Sewing Machine to do yourwork as it ought to be done, must be perfect in all its adjustments. Sixuas's Machines as lately improved for lines sitching, are perfect, and other machines are so. Examine and compare the work, and buy the best machine.

1. M. SINGER & Co. No. 258 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES AND MUSIC-SELLING OFF .-Removal—Great bergains in Piano-Fortes and Music, to make room for extensive alterations in large and spacious Store on the first floor, No 337 Broadway, 25 feet on Broad-Store on the first floor, No 338 Broadway, 25 feet on Broadway by 160 feet on Anthony at, now occupied by George P. Fox and others. Being obliged to give up a part of the room he now occupies previous to said improvements, the understigued would inform buyers of Pano-Fortes and Masic, that in consequence of the increased demand and unrivalled pepularity of T. Gilbers A Co's celebrated Plane-Fortes, that he has lessed the above Store, and will remove on the last day of April, and previous to the above date he will seil at very great reduction his splendid stock of Plano-Fortes and Music, consisting of new and second-hand Planes at prices from \$40 up, to make room for said alterations; and sike an assortment of Melodeons and Planes for small rooms will be sold at cost, as the whole stock must be sold previous to the lat of April. Persons in want of largains had better take advantage of this opportunity.

Horace Wayers, 330 Broadway, cor. Anthony st., 26 floor.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FRENCH CHINA .- The remainder of the consegnment of slightly damaged French China, from the bianufactures at Vierzon, is now opening and will continue on private sale for a few days. HAUGHWOUT & DAILEY, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

FowLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and

W. H. Disnrow's Riding School, No. 20
4th-w.—Henrs for Ladies, from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M. Hours
for Centlemen, from 3 to 6, and 7 to 9 P. M. Ladies wishing to ride or take less up at this cetablishment must be introduced by some one known to the Proprietor.

Lyon's KATHARION.-The most wonderful Lyon's Kathiarion.—The most wonderful and desirable preparation for preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair the world ever produced. The attention of the country trade is especially invited to examine this article, from the following reasons: First, It pays the retailer more than a usual prefit; Second, its high reputation is thoroughly established; Third, It effect in each and all instances, is of the most pleasing and satisfactory character; Fourth, The sales are increasing beyond a precedent in the lastory of the Materia Medica. Retailed at the remarkably low price of 25 cents in large handsome bottles.

Sold at manufacturer's prices by the principle jobbers of Drugs and Faucy Goods, in New-York, Boston, Pailadelphia, New-Orleans, &. &c., and by all retail designs everythin.

Drugs and Fancy Goods, in New York, Hoston, Parladel-phis, New Orleans, &c., &c., and by all retail dealers every-where, in both city and country. Principal depot No. 151 Bloodway, up stairs. D. S. BARNES, Proprietor.

RICH FASHIONABLE FURNITURE,-D. & R. L. Howe, No. 438 Pearlest, are now prepared with a very extensive assortment of rich Cabinet Farniture, well and fashionably made, comprising Rosewood Mahogany, and Ensmel, painted in suites, to which the attention of purchasers is respectfully invited. Don't mistake the number, 438 Pearlest.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS-SPRING PATTERN. Sinn, corner Pine and Nassen-sta, will introduce th Spring Style on Tuesday, March 1. The new pattern is a ferred to our customers and the public as in all respects intrinsic excellence of materials and of beautiful outlo and proportions. Bird, corner Pine and Nassau-sta WINDOW SHADES .- Best assortment in the

world at KELTY & FERGUSON'S, Noz. 229] Broadway and M Read at. Dealers supplied from first hands. Shades warennied to stand any climate, and sold lower than at any other cetablishment. N. B.—Store, Church, and other large Shades painted and lettered, to order, in superior style.

Housekeepers and all others in want of Redding, Bedsteeds, &c., would do well to call at M. WILLARD's old established Warerooms, No. 150 Chatham st., corner of Mulberry-st., where may be found the largest assortment of articles in his line ever offered to the public.

TREES AND PLANTS .- PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, offer for sale their usual assortment, with the addition of many rare novelties of Fruit Trees, for the oredard and garden; Ornsamental Trees, Shrubs and Roses, for the avenue, lawn or cemetery; Vines for the grapery and Exotic Plants for greenhouse culture. For cata'egues inclose a postage stamp.

Beads, of every description, for sale by M. P. Brown, No. 180 Pearl at, New York.

By Letters Patent Secured in 1849.—
Pelvermanners Patent Hydro-Electroit Voltage Chains, constructed to be were under the gruments are the most wonderful discovery in medicine and electricity of the present day. They relieve, without pain or abook, instantaneously, acuts nervous pains, such as lead, car and tooth sche rhemmatic pains, it dolorosax, &c., and by their mild but continuous and perceptible action on the body, diseases of years' standing, such as gout, local paralysis, reviews complaints, liver diseases, &c. disappear, as if by a miracle; they have been applied with the greatest success in all those dreadful diseases in children, commonly called convulsions, as also in cases of teething under difficulties and disorders of the bowels. They precipitate metals from their solutions, decompose water, defect the magnetic medic, in short, show all the phenomenon of a powerful voltace pide. The instruments producing these effects weigh about two connex, can be folded up in a pocket-book, are always ready for instantaneous use, and will last a man his litetime, unaring himself family and friends, &c., against that number of diseases and complaints in which mild streaming electricity is a perfectly safe, certain, and wonderful speedy remedy. The price of a complete chain is from \$1 to \$5; batteries, \$10 to \$22 50.

Incredible us may seem the above facts, any person can easily convince himself beforeband, at the depth of their rust. The unpotance of the invention has been acknowledged in America by the Academy of Medicine of New-York, and the shains have been applied with great success in the medical colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in Loudon; by the Academies Nationale de Medecin at Paris; by the Imperial Faculty at Vienna; by the Royal Faculty at Berlin, and other acioustic institutions of the highest order, including the principal hospitals in Europe.

The proprieters are in possession of testimonials to the same effect, would the above institutions in America and Europe, as well as of the nost cumment an BY LETTERS PATENT SECURED IN 1849 .-

CRISTADORO appeals to facts for the efficay of his Hair Dye. Let eye witnesses any if grey or red hair is not changed to a dark, natural hue in five minutes. Come and see the operation. His Hair Preservative is surranted to prolong the beauty and luxurisance of the hair so old age. No. 6 Aster House. The dye applied in private Preserve your property, by entrusting it to one of the Deriance Salamander Sares C. J. Gaylar's potent manufactured by Hosear M. Parzick. They have never failed to preserve their content from fire and thieves. They have been tested in numberless estances, and we doubt if Astra tuelf, with all its pentury fires let loces, would warm one of them through. When the Defiance Lock is universally adopted, the burglar may exclaim "my occupation's gone?" The Dépôt for the above Sares, with Goffin's Patent Defiance Locks attached, is No. 90 John-st., corner of Gold, and on and after itt of May, No. 192 Pearl st., where a large assortment can always be found.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1853.

For Europe. The next number of The Tribune for European Circulation will be issued THIS MORNING, at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the Latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrappere, ready for mailing, can be had at the deak. Price Six Cents. The Cambria sails from Boston To-Morrow at 12 o'clock.

SEE THIRD PAGE. A

FROM WASHINGTON.-There is virtue in an if." Mr. Mason, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate. spoke yesterday in reply to Mr. Clayton on the Bulwer and Clayton Treaty. Mr. Mason was very decided in his declarations that Great Britain should be held strictly to her treaty obligations. And if the Belize were in Central America, giving to that geographical term the signification intended by the contracting parties to the treaty in question, then Great Britain should be compelled to disavow all intention to Colonize the Bay Islands. But we infer, from Mr. Mason's remarks, that the question whether this be so, is by no means so clear to him as the designs of England to Colonize those islands. There is an "if" in the case, which can be used as a very convenient bridge to escape any unpleasant result of talking big, on the part of the administration or its friends and supporters.

We are glad to observe that the preliminary obstructions to the investigation of the Gardiner Case are all removed, and that the case will now go on on its merits. It is likely, therefore, that we shall now soon know the true state of the case. We observe that both Mr. Corwin and Mr. Evans are on the spot.

GOLD IN CALIFORNIA.

Now that the entire fabric of our Industrial activity and Commercial prosperity rests so palpably on the continuance (at least) of the present bountiful yield of the yellow dross from the gold-fields of California and Australia, we have deemed it of the highest and widest importance to ascertain, so nearly as may be, what are the prospects of such continuance, and of an increased gold-harvest. The washing of auriferous sands and earth for the gold contained therein is notoriously a lottery, and has not hitherto proved lucrative for many years after it was earnestly undertaken. Men will probably continue washing out gold for centuries, but not on the same ground, which is generally exhausted in the course of a few years. The vital question, then, recurs-" Can the gold-bearing veins of Quartz so plentifully streaking the Mineral region of California, (and which were doubtless the sources of the gold now diffused through the sands of rivers and in the alluvial deposits of past ages,) be profitably worked in the present condition of that country-that is, while Labor, Provisions and Transportation maintain their present prices ! ' In other words, Can the Quartz veins generally be worked at a profit as yet? or must they await the filling up of the State with farmers. and the consequent cheapening of Food, Labor and Transportation? The answer to these questions concerns every man who owns property, owes a debt, or expects by labor to earn a living, though he may never have any direct icern in the profits of Mining adventure

In Nov. last, in publishing a letter from our old friend and former partner, J. Winchester, now at the head of a Quartz Mining enterprise in Grass Valley, Cal., wherein he spoke glowingly of the prospects of Quartz Mining in California, we intimated that, having heard before of those prospects, we would be grateful now for a general view of results. In response to that intimation, Mr. W. has furnished us with statements from the responsible managers of various Quartz Mills in his vicinity, which spread much light on the general subject. Those of the Secretary of the Empire Company are particularly circumstantial and lucid. We infer from it that the average vield of gold from suriferous Quartz judiciously mined is about \$40 per tun, and that the cost of mining and separating it is considerably below that figure. We should have been glad to hear further as to what failures have occurred in putting up or running Quartz-crushing machinery-how many veins of auriferous Quartz have been tested and found too poor to pay for working-what proportion of the Quartz veins of the country (or of Grass Valley) are auriferous at all, &c., &c., but we are thankful for so much as we have received, which satisfies us that Quartz Mining is, like Copper or Coal-Mining, an established fact, and destined to be profitably prosecuted, whatever may be the fortune of this or that company. We undertake to guide no man in the investment of his energies or his means (though we have great faith in prospecting muck swamps for Potatoes, Carrots, Beets. &c., &c.,) but we shall be very glad to hear that our friends in California, and Gen. Winchester among them, prove suc-

cessful in their efforts. Note. - The ' Grass Valley Quartz Mining Company' spoken of by Gen. W. as in successful operation, is not his own company, but a much older one. Has 'Grass Valley Gold' Mining Company' is not yet as actual operation—its machinery having reached San Francisco too late to be sent up to Grass Valley before the rainy season set in, rendering the roads impassable.

ENGLAND IN HONDURAS.

Our telegraphic dispatches from New-Orleens yesterday announced that a British frigate had anchored off " Toupillo," in Honduras, and foreibly taken possession of that place, and that the sound of a cannonade had been heard at Limas, probably from a repetition there of the same process.

The place meant by this blundering dispatch is undoubtedly Truxillo, the chief sea port of Honduras, a town with about two thousand inhabitants, and some considerable fortifications remaining from early Spanish times. In fact. it was one of the first places on the Continent discovered and settled by the Spaniards, Columbus himself having touched there. Since ! other question of Slavery and the Wilmot Pro-

the establishment of Central American independence it has always belonged to Honduras, and no pretence to claim it for any other proprietor was ever thought of till November, 1847, when Mr. Walker, H. B. M. Consul General in Mosquitia, being on a flibustiering excursion with the frigate Alarm, suddenly descended on this unsuspecting place and ordered the inhabitants to hanl down the Honduras flag and acknowledge the King of the Mosquitos as their sovereign. This they utterly refused to do, and Mr. Walker not daring to bombard them went off with the Alarm, first having set up the Mosquito flag on a lonely beach without the harbor. For this escapade he received from his superiors s more or less serious reprimand, and there the matter ended for the time. If the report from New-Orleans is not exaggerated, his attempt is now renewed, the triumphant experiment with the Bay Islands, having probably developed the taste for further operations in the same line. This time, however, the demand is made in earnest with bombs and round shot to enforce compliance. But while this affair of Mr. Walker in 1847, and the equally unjustifiable seizure of the Bay Islands concur to render possible just such an outrage as this present reported act of burglary, it is proper to wait for further and more certain details before forming a decided opinion on the case. In truth there is a slight improbability about it. If England is determined to have Truxillo why should she resort to so very transparent a fraud as that it belongs by any sort of right to the Mosquitos? Why not say that Honduras owes thirty, forty or fifty thousand dollars to British subjects, and that having already waited too long for payment, the Imperial Government have concluded to pay themselves by taking that place ! Certainly this would be the more respectable and more natural way of the two, and we accordingly suspect that the rumor is incorrect.

Meanwhile, whether England has seized Truxillo or not, it is certain that she has taken the Bay Islands by a highway process, and in violation of her own treaty obligations. We wait with anxiety to see what course our new Administration will take with that transaction, from which the capture of Truxillo, as reported, does not essentially differ. We have had a great deal of talk ; does anybody feel sure that we shall now stand up to 54° 40'?

THE RECALL OF SANTA ANA.

Santa Aña is called to the supreme power in Mexico for the sixth time. The ablest man of his country, he is her evil genius; always distrusted, and resorted to by the people only when all is desperate, and anarchy and dissolution stare them in the face. His temporary popularity has not failed to be followed by universal execration ; on each former occasion ha has only made worse a state of things already intolerable: and now his return wears a gloomy and sinister aspect. It is like the calling in of an executioner to end the life and the sufferings of a patient who cannot hope to recover, and is resolved no longer to struggle with his

For a quarter of a century Mexico has steadily approached her doom. A public debt whose interest she has not paid; an ignorant clergy owning a great part of the property and hindering all improvement; a people so destitute of native energy as to tend perpetually to lose themselves in the native Indian races. not to absorb or expel the latter, to make room for a manlier and stronger breed-without education and trained only to be plundered and led by the nose by the great men or the great scamps above them ; with no industry and no security for property; with a horde of military officers to prey upon the nation and to make of its government the prize of lawless violence;where has there been any solid ground to hope that Mexico could rise to an honorable position among the nations of the world? There has been none, and bowever benevolent sentimentality might deplore the fact, and dream of. better times for the future, Mexico has made no advances toward real independence and substantial power. For these twenty years the nominal expenses of her administration have exceeded the revenue, and the deficit has been covered by leaving the foreign creditor unsatisfied, and referring the domestic employé to private taxation, in the shape of bribes and robbery, for payment, which the Treasury could not make. As is always the case under such circumstances, the rich have grown richer and the poor poorer, while the country has been tern by political feuds, Federalists disputing with Centralists the possession of the unhappy people. Then the war with the United States came to give a fatal shock to the decaying system: and now at last with faction raging more insatiably than ever, with all genuine national spirit extinguished. this unprincipled intriguer is brought back to undertake the Government, in which his highest success has been tyranny, and his best skill has only served to envenom its diseases. We may be sure that whatever he now does will only contribute to precipitate the ruin of his

How the Mexican Nationality will disappear is a problem which time only can solve. The ordinary impression is that the entire country will be incorporated into the United States. But there are reasons why such an event cannot easily or rapidly be accomplished. The Mexicans do not love the Yankees. They dread being swallowed up by that omniverous Northern people. They fear that their religion will be swept away in a flood of toleration and Protestantism. And they must desire by every and any means to avert that fate. It is true that on the other hand, the wealthy and powerful class-the clergy alone excepted perhaps -fearful of the ruin that now threatens to overwhelm everything, would gladly sell the nation out to any bidder offering security for themselves as the price. The bargain proposed to Gen. Scott shows how greedily a transaction of this sort would be taken hold of by the class in question. But the people of the United States are necessarily the other party to the bargain, and the last experiment in the admission of Mexican territory was not an easy or a pleasant one. Along with the question of admitting new States beyond the Rio Grande, the

viso inevitably comes. What man, what party desires to have the country again convulsed with that? Does Gen. Pierce, with all his talk about appexation in the abstract? Would he like to face that issue, and peril upon it the

chances of his party and his own ambition ? - But it is not well to cultivate excessive confidence in the premises. Preposterous as the appexation of six millions of Indians and two millions of the mixed Mexican race, may seem, with an unexampled anti-slavery agitation for its accompaniment, it is possible that it may yet be forced upon us by the present administration, with Gen. Santa Aña for its accomplice. Let there not be too much reliance en the patriotic common sense, or even on the enlightened self interest which some may attribute to those now in power at Washington. The crisis may be burried to a decision before the current four years are past.

For ourselves, we say frankly that Annexation is one article of our creed, but it is not the annexation of a putrid and dissolving mass to a wholesome one. We believe in the union of nations, but as the result of their healthy development and vigorous maturity, not of their decay and death. When each has achieved for itself industry, wealth, education, independence, popular freedom and equality, then they may advantageously combine under one federal constitution. Up to that time relations of amity and offices of good will are all that ought to exist between them.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

Our Common School system is very strong in the popular regard. Wherever, in the late Municipal Elections, there was even a suspicion of disaffection toward it, it proved fatal to the suspected. Thus DETROIT is a 'Democratic' city, yet the regulars were utterly routed by an Independent movement, started only just before the Election, based on the assumption that the regulars were secretly committed to the project of separate Schools for Catholics, to draw their share of the School Moneys. And so Ausers is a strongly Whig city, yet Benj. F. Hall, the late popular Whig Mayor, was badly beaten just now by Thos. Y. How, Jr. Dem. on a like assumption that Mr. Hall favored the concession of separate Public

Schools for Catholics. We note these facts as signs of the times We rejoice that the Common School cause is so strongly entrenched in the public confidence and affection, and we entreat its leading, influential friends to strive evermore to maintain and extend its popularity. It is by no means sufficient that a majority should uphold our Schools: we must labor to render them heartily acceptable to all. Be careful that neither Catholics nor others have any real and valid ground of objection to the Common Schools as sectarian and proselyting. It is far easier to preserve their popularity than, once lost, to regain it. Beware of the temptations of unalloyed Prosperity!

ELISHA WHITTLESEY.

The Syracuse Star has the following in an Editorial letter from Washington :

"Mr. ELISHA WHITTLESEY, First Controller of the Treasury, has resigned. This announcement will be a most welcome one to all parts of the country. No tears will be shed over the loss of this officer, nor will the Departments be closed in honor of his retirement. We venture to say that no other one man in the Government service during the Whig Administration (unless it be Thomas Corwin) has been the occasion of so much trouble and dissatisfaction as this same Mr. Elisha Whittlessy. He seemed to regard himself as the great gun of the Government and as being clothed with more powers and responsibilities than "all the world and the rest of mankind" else. He claimed and (so far as to creste delays in business until a successor should take his place) exercised both administrative and judicial Mr. ELISHA WHITTLESEY, First Controller of the place) exercised both administrative and judicial wers. He revised and set aside the adjudications of 8 Circuit and District Judges and, until threatened th removal from office, defied the determinations a nied the preregatives of the United States Supre Court in bank session. So also he clashed with mem-bers of the Cabinet in the exercise of their duties and on questions of law refused to recognize and abide by the conjung of the Arrowse Court of the conjung of the conjung of the Arrowse Court of the Cabinet the epinions of the Attorney-General and the United States. This great man who knows so much morethan everybody else, we say, his resigned, and it is not altogether improbable that he will be compelled to stay resigned in political obscurity till death shall gather him to his fathers. It is to the Whigs a consoling fact that Whittesey was not one of Mr. Fullmore's appointees."

—Mr. Whitereey was four her face, her continued

-Mr. WHITTLESEY, we fear, has outlived his generation. Yet there is a great deal to be said in palliation of his unamiable peculiarities. He came into the public service before the Revolutionary patriots had died out of it, and when it was deemed rather disreputable to help yourself out of the Treasury by the hundred thousand dollars. In his day, constructive Mileage had not been invented, and a Member of Congress who would charge for a thousand miles' travel to Washington when the actual distance was less than six hundred. would have been accounted no credit to his district or the capitol. Things have greatly changed since, and Mr. Whittlesey, being now well stricken in years, has failed to change with them-very much to his own discomfort. He still cherishes the vulgar, absurd notion that stealing is stealing, whether the money be taken out of one man's drawer or the whole People's strong box, and that a public officer who 'sticks on' charges here and there in order to increase his power of suction on the Treasury, is to be resisted and exposed by those whom the People pay to scrutinize and sift charges, as Comptrollers and Auditors. Hence he has drawn down upon himself the intensest hatred of a large class of Ancient Pistols like our Syracuse cotemporary. We wish they may not affect his digestion nor his slumbers.

THE RULE OF CABINETS.

The tendency of things in all free governments is to make the nominal Head of the nation more and more a cypher. The Queen of England herself is little else but a name. The only question asked is, what does her Cabinet propose? What are their views, what will be their policy? What says my Lord John, or the Earl of Aberdeen ! Where stands Palmerston. and what are the views of the country gentleman who manages Colenial matters! The Queen stands godmother to Whigs and Tories alike, to Free Trade and Protection, and serves the excellent purpose of concentrating the loyalty of the nation, and of multiplying and redenishing the earth : but this is all. The only title she has fairly earned is that of Queen Mother. So it is here. Our Presidents are coming

to be mere walking sticks of an Administration, temporary figure heads to the ship of State, or a new name upon her stern. This idea is passing into general recognition. It makes the quarrels about Cabinet officers;

certain men desire to go in, or their friends desire them to go in, so that they may have a hand in shaping the policy of the Administration. The Cabinet ministers are reckoned to be the actual Governors of the country, particularly under such a man as General Pierce. It is not for the \$6,000 a year, or for the thankless task of distributing the little personal patrenage of their places, that men seek the position of Cabinet Ministers. They are no longer as they were in the beginning-mere Heads of Bureaus. They are the executive power of the State, and in their collective capacity, really the Head of Affairs. In this country and in England at least, the national rule is the Rule of Cabinets.

COUNTERFEITING MEDICINES.—There is much complaint, and we presume much of it is wellfounded, of the prevalence of Quackery in our day, and of the counterfeiting or adulteration of medicines. A friend informs us that many of the Sarsaparillas and other popular decoctions of our day smell strongly of Alcohol. He does not say that they owe their popularity to that circumstance, but any one who sees fit may add it. Mr. Udolfo Wolfe, we note, advertises that some remorseless villain, or villains, has extensively counterfeited his 'Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps," buying up the old bottles whence his genuine medicine has been extracted, and filling them instead with some vile liquid which possesses none of the admirable curative and renovating qualities so eloquently set forth in Mr. Wolfe's advertisements and certificates. And an Editor who lately tasted what purported to be the genuine Seliedam Schnapps' says it tasted very much like giv! (Of course this must have been one of the detestable counterfeits which Mr. Wo fe so earnestly exposes.)

We sympathise profoundly with the abused philanthropist Wolfe-we sympathise still more profoundly with the swindled and poisoned public. We have no personal acquaintance with the 'Schnapps,' but are willing to believe that it possesses all the admirable properties and qualities set forth by its proprietor. Yet, as counterfeits are known to be about, and are sold even in Mr. Wolfe's own bottles with his own proper signature upon them, we would fain give our readers one geneeral caution and test, applicable not merely to Schnapps' but to Sarsaparillas and all manner of patent medicines-namely: Before you buy any of them, be sure to open the bottle and take a long, searching sniff of the odor thence arising; and if you detect therein the slightest taint of gin or other Alcoholic liquids, take our advice and neither buy nor taste the article, for it is a counterfeit and an imposture, which will create far more diseases than it will cure. Begure to apply the test and abide it !

THE GARDINER CLAIM .- We take the following extract of the proceedings of the Court now sitting in Washington, and having before it the Gardiner Claim. Mr. Johnson, the witness who is speaking, was the Secretary of the Board. Enough seems to us to have been disclosed in this brief interview to have cast diseredit on the whole Claim :

eredit on the whole Claim:

Philip C, Johnson testified that he was acquainted with Dr. Gardner, who came to him after Mr. Evans (one of the Board of Commissioners) arrived in the city, and asked him whether he was acquainted with that gentleman, the witness being from the same State—Maine.—The Doctor wished him to see Mr. Evans, and ascertain when his claim would be taken up. He consented to call upon Mr. Evans; and, it being necessary that he should know something of the claim and the amount of it, the Doctor informed him that he was obliged to abandon his mining operations in Mexico. He said that the smount was \$150 000 or \$170.000, and that "we" could make it what we pleased. His brother Charles was at that time with him. This was pretty much all the conversation he ever had with Dr. Gardner. Charles spoke to him to see his brother the Doctor. George never said to him to see his brother the Doctor. George never sale anything about Charles being interested with him. The witness did not think any interest was talked about when ness go to Mr. Evans was to have the claim taken up at

Cross-examined. -Saw Mr. Evans at the instance of Cross-examined.—Saw sir, Evans at the instance or Dr. Gardner, and told Mr. Evans what Dr. Gardner had said. The anxiety expressed for the taking up early the claim was, that their business was such that they wanted to get away. Mr. Evans said that he could give no defi-nite answer until the Board was erganized.

There is a submarine telegraph in operation on this Westerr. Continent of some handred and forty miles length. It connects Nova Scotia to Newfoundland, at Sackville. The telegraph from France to England is not one fifth its length, yet this has not caused half the noise with which the astounded world greeted that.

[N. Y. Times.

The reason no noise has been made about it is that the first foot of it has never

Office Seeking-Unpublished Letter of Gen. Greene.

orrespondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON CITY, Saturday, March 19, 1853.

In the course of my correspondence with your journal, I have endeavored, while writing the gossip of each day, to illustrate points of importance, viz: that the "spoils" dectrine is not only foreign to the ideas of propriety which governed the Administration of the patronage of the Government of the United States under the earlier Presidents, but that it is at the bottom of all the Galphanizing which has of late come to be so fashionable as to permit each current instance thereof brought to light, to pass out of popular recollection almost without receiving a second thought. And, further, that it threatens to bring more evils upon us than any dozen others of the many elements con spiring as it were, to entirely change the character of the Government of the United States. In the course of my reading, I at times dive into

revolutionary and anti-revolutionary manuscripts, bringing up literary and historical treasures of olden times, worth their weight in gold. So, this evening, instead of continuing the list of the cormorants who come to claim reward for labors which in Washington's and Jefferson's time would have operated as conclusive bars to their employment in the public service, I herewith transmit a copy of a letter from Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of glorious Revolutionary memory, to one of the subordinates of (his) the Quartermaster-General's Department, who had taken the liberty of turning poiitician. Now the tricksters who assume to manage all party affairs have so arranged matters that a vitiated public opinion almost endorses their claim that administrative office is the legitimate reward of party services. Then, as your readers will perceive from the tenor of Gen. Greene's beautiful, able and patriotic letter, to be a politican was emphatically a disqualifi-Though it may seem like attempting to empty the

ocean with a tea-spoon, for one thus to set his face against a so universal innovation, being a believer in e dectrine that the employment of the blessings of American citizenship involves the duty of conscientious defense of the purity of our institutions. I shall ntinue to write against this crying and dangerous enormity while a publisher will print. The taxpayers of New-York City, in dancing to the piping of your present Common Council, are realizing the Quod erat dem enstrandum of the doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils"—first enunciated by a gentleman whoseown really stern public history has been such as to render it certain that the sentiment never would have escaped his tips, had he dreamed that it would be thus used as the lever to transer the interests of the State and People as so much plunder, to be gorged at will, by, em-

phatically, the most postiferous class of people in the United States bar-room and cross-roads politicians; of whom we are afflicted with one hundred now, for every one such who polluted the political affairs of the cou try with their interference, even as late as twenty your

But for the letter of Gen. Greene, which I have to led from the original manuscript, it never having bear

in print.

MIDDLEBROOK, March 26, 1778.

SIR:—The party faction, or cabal, that has so longerwalled in the State of Pennsylvania against the Constitution, has no doubt fixed its partisans for or against I know not a more dangerous situation than that of falling into the current of party. People thus circumstanced are very apt to forsake the directing principles of equal justice which are so necessary to guide the particular views of party, without regarding whom or what it affects, upon the fair, just, and generous principles of common right. He who is under the infrared of this temper is an unfit agent for public trust; he is not only incapable of an impartial line of conduct from his own feelings, but must naturally expect that every clog and emborranement however detrimental to the paic, that will either serve to sink his reputation or work his ruin, will be thrown in his way by the opposite

his ruin, will be thrown in his way by the opposite party.

I have carefully attended to the politics of that State, and I think I may venture to speak with certainty that the Constitution has been gradually gaining ground from first to last; the firm footing which it now appears to have got in the minds of the people, induces me to think it but a folly to oppose its progress; but supposing the fate of the Constitution was not yet decided, and the minds of the people balancing for and against it yet it hink every public officer, from reasons of poley as well as a regard to the public interest, should stand aloof unconnected with either. It is both unlawful as respect the State, and unjust as it concerns the public to exercise any official influence to effect any revolution or change in Government, which is nothing less than endeavoring to give an improper bias to the free sentiments of the any official influence to effect any revolution or change in Government, which is nothing less than endeavoring to give an improper bias to the free sentiments of the people. This I conceive to be unlawful as respects the State, unjust as it concerns the Government, by mingling private politics with public transactions, and improving powers for one purpose that were delegated for another. In the present conjuncture of affairs, when money has but a teeble influence, when the supplies for the army are scarce and difficult to be got, when public emergencies are too great for the powers of office, and the influence of Government necessary for its aid; both public and private policy point out the necessity of standing upon a friendly footing with those in power; and I think it but a piece of justice due to the interest of the public (let your private sentiments be what they may) to observe such a line of conduct while in office as may be best calculated to influence Government to give you the serve such a line of conduct while in office as may be best calculated to influence Government to give you the necessary support. What hopes can a person have of discharging the duties of his office with reputation to himself and to the satisfaction of the public, when he has not only to combat the difficulties that are incidental to the business, but to stem the stream of public resent-

ment.

I am persuaded that it will be both for your teterest and case, as well as for the public advantage, to follow the line of conduct which I have pointed out. But for fear the influence of party, or motives of private resent. the line of conduct which I have posited out. But for fear the influence of party, or motives of private resentment, should propel you to a contrary conduct, I take the liberty of enjoining it upon you, as well from a regard to your private reputation as that of the public welfare. I think my own character so much at stake as a private gentleman and public officer, and so intimately connected with every agent employed under ma that both private policy and the public good render the above precautions necessary, which I hope you will conform to, as well from duty as inclination.

I am, with estoem and regard,
(Circular.) Your most obedient humble servant,
Col. John Davis. NATH, GREENE, Q. M. G.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hunover and Bester-th

No Nominations-Embellishment of the Witte House.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 14, 1853.

The Senate was as much surprized as the outsiders to-day, at the fact that no nominations were sent in. The Californians are angry at the evident in tention to fill the offices there with non-residents; and will not stand any other extraneous appointment that that of Commissioner of Land Titles.

Mr. Walter, the architect has been authorized by the President to repair, embellish and procure furniture for the White House, under the late sppropriation.

The Ups and Downs of (Office-seeking) Life.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune:

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 14, 1833.

Sepator Brodhead and Capt. Lewis Carr, of Philadelphia, had a falling out to-day, and angry words passed between them. Carr wishes the Chargeship to Naples. Dale Owen, of Indiana, told Carr that Brodhead had said that he (Carr) could not be confirmed. Carr being indignant called on Brodhead, and said that If he was appointed to office through his influence he would forthwi h resign. Great sensation in the Con gressional and Office seeking circles, for Carr is popular, and served bravely in Mexico.

Senator Felch wants to be Land Commissloner in California; Col Jones M. Withers, Collector of Mobile; and Col. Polk, Naval Officer at Baltimore. Withers commanded the Ninth Regiment of Pierce's Brigade in Mexico. Polk is deservedly popular. Oliver Cooke, of Washington Co., wants the General Mail Agency of the State of New-York. These sepir ants will probably succeed.

Secretary Davis told an applicant for office that he expected to make no removals among the Clerks. It is rumored that the Ohio Democratic Representatives called on the President to demand offices for their friends, stating that this duty devolved upon them, they having no member in the Cabinet or See ate. By some mishap they failed of getting a suitable interview, and retired indignant, complaining loadly. One wanting the Consulate at Acapulco applied for Tehuantspec. It is said one will apply for a Consulate in Turtledom.

The Steamship Daniel Webster at New-Orleans, with probably two weeks later from California.

NEW-OBLEANS, Saturday, March, 12, 1853. The Steamship Daniel Webster, Captain Graffain, from San Juan Nicaragus, is reported below. She probably brings two weeks later news

The Steamship Crescent City at New-Orleans -Health of Mr. King.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 12, 1853. The steamship Crescent City, Capt. Baxter, from New-York via Havana, has arrived at this port. A gentleman who left Matanzas on the 4th net, says that Mr. King was then very low and geting worse. He would probably never leave Matsazs This information is considered reliable.

The Crescent City leaves here for New York, vid Havana, to-morrow

Appointments, &c.

Appointments, &c.

Washinoton, Monday, March 14, 1853.

Gilbert Rodman, late one of the principal
Clerks to the Secretary of the Treasury, has been appointed Chief Clerk in the Treasury Department, vice
George Harrington, removed.

Mr. Johnson, of Miss., has been appointed
Clerk to the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, vice
Read resigned. Read, resigned.

Obio Legislature.

CINCINNATI, Monday, March 14, 1893.

The Ohio Legislature adjourned size die today. The bill establishing Sub-Treasuries was passed.
The amendment providing for the payment of taxes in
specie was defeated. specie was defeated

Further Particulars of the Storm at Colum Dus, Ga.
CHARLESTON, Monday, March 14, 1853
The half-storm at Columbus, Ga., commence

The half-storm at Columbus, Ga., commenced at a quarter past 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, and in ten minutes' time did immense damage, almost every house in the city being injured. The warehouse of Mr. Rankin and Mesers Gunby, Daniel & Co., were all partially blown down and unrooiced. Six or eight storehouse about Rankin's Corner had their front walls entirely prostrated. Many private residences were partially uncofed, almost every chimney blown down, and the streets were lumbered with the trunks of fallen shaderees. Taylor and Co.'s Cotton-Gla Factory was unroofed, and incalculable injury done to the gin-tools and machinery. No lives were lost, as far as heard from The damage sustained at Columbus is very great, but owing to the confusion prevailing cannot yet be carrectly estimated.

It is reported that a bridge in Girard was blown down. It is reported that a bridge in Girard was blown down and a wagob, driver and team precipitated into the water.

ALBANY, Monday, March 14, 1833.

The toll bridge at Cohoes, 1, 100 feet in length, was totally destroyed by fire last Saurday night.

The Rensselser and Sartnoga Reilroad Bridge at Waser-ford, 500 feet iong, was also desteoyed by fire last evening. They were both, undoubtedly, the work of as incendiary.